OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Ms. Joseph Jefferso
Bliss Kato Newton. SATURDAY-ICE WIFCH MATINEE.

THIS EVENING AS 8-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL CARDEN CONGERT. Programme varied every evening. Ninety

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX-SOLON SHINGLE-FHE VIRGINNY CUPID WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BUSILAY FAMILY - VILLAGE APOTHEGARY - GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisionne Ballet Troupe. Grand Matthew at 1 of clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE FAST FAMILY, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Charles Fieber, Mr. George Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Settou, and others.

THIS EVENING-MARY STUART. Madame Adolaide Ristori. BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. J. B. Hackett as Falsier

THIS EVENING-THE CROWLTH OF FLOWERS-WON-DROUS LIVING HEAD-M. Hariz, the Busiculst.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GRACE DARLING-HEROINE OF THE
ISLES-Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Facusy Herring. NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—BURLESQUE OF RUM-TH-FOU-ZLE-Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Read, new Manderille, Core Flund and others.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Robuson and bis infant son. Multime every day at 2 o'clock.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC. wherever Hospittan's Stomach Birthus, the celebrated Wherever Hoststring Stronger Distance have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in enstaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose personic subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigoration and subtractive medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against fillions Fever, Fever and Ague, and flowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholescene localisms. For the unachimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all toutes, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The mediatral ingredients are all veretable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Bye. HOSTRITER'S BITTERS

are manufactured at Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania, and no less than \$0,000 dozon bettles me sold annually by druggists.

METCALFE'S GREAT RUBUMATEC REMEDY gives im-mediate rollef in all cases of Rhamotism or Neuralga. Its power is regard, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disense.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK,
And the feeth will be white and beautiful as polished ivory.

JOHN Q. HILL, Woronser, Man, Sone Propietor and Manufacturer.

For such by all drugglets.

Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Manmariai Balm and Pa end Breas Elevator to develop the form phys-longically. Denot Michael et. Sold by drugstat. Sond for citcular. AT WHOLESALE—CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WAR-RASTED Copper Tipped Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegesd. Blogtow & Trask, Vessy-st., N. Y.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES WM. EVERDELL'S SONS new style WEDDING CARDS and ENTREOPER, sold only at No. 104 Pattoriet. Established 1815. Marsh's Pat. Radical Cure Truss Office removed from 10 Brondway to 15t Fulton at near Brondway. Sitk Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages. Branch Office, 125 Fulton A., Branchy, 1

WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, 506 Broadway. TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY-VICTORY HAIR RESTORER. This exquisite perfumed toket article has No SEPIMENT OR INJUN-1002 Properties, and will positively bring back the last and restore its color. For such by the Mannfestary, B. VAN BUREN, Chemist No. 473 Sixth was New York, and all respectable Druggists.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "He seem is afronger and loss of the Chiand Pork Trial."
Send for the "Reput" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Cheshut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents. DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York,

geery Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair.

motts can be desired and the first state of the first of TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGE, SUPPORTERS, &C.—MARIG & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Venevest. Ludy attendant.

PLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best alto world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 265 Broadway. No. 365 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
Manufacturer. Onewer & Barril Shwing Machine. Company,
No. 465 Broadway.

ELLIPTIO SEWING-MACHINE CO. S. FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE CO. S. FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. No. 543 Bloadway. Highest pre-

For your Hars and Furs go to J. R Tenur's, Leader of Fastions, No. 409 Breadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE cannot be surpassed for the saturainess of its tints. Try 11. Factory No. 6 Aster House. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH.amilies and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
Tuz Hown Machina Co., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory Bandagus, the best and chespest in the world, wholesale or retail, at pr. Sampacop's, No. 545 Breadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.] EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Dr. Earnest Kramer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Wm. Lewitt, Ann Harbor, Mich. The following are among the recent appointments

The following are among the recent appointments made by the President:
Charles A. Ruffle, Agent for the Chippewas of the Missisippi and Lake Winnebage bands and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembinas. Thomas J. McKenney of Iowa, Saperintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington; A. Gutkrie of Kausas. Agent for the Indians of the Shawnee Agency in Kausas, Stephen J. Dalifs of Illinois, Principal Elek of Surveys in the General Laud Office.

Lieut. Commander A. R. McNair. U. S. Navy, has been predered to the Naval Academy at Aonapolis.

The following appointments of Postmesters were made today: John A. Wolfe, at Chinton, Ill.; Milton H. Browner, at Warsaw, Ill.; Samuel Hoyt, at Sparts, Wis.; Tom. R. McCanan of Gisagow, Ky., Edward Teibot, Eiliott's Mills, 200.

The President to-day made the following appoint-

Md.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Hagh J. Anderson of Maine. Auditor of the Treasury for the Peat Office Department; John J. Humphrey of Tonnessee, Agent for the Indians of the Cherokee Agency.

THE NEW RAILROAD TROUBLE.

Last Saturday night a number of workmen were engaged in putting down piles in the North River at Comresnipaw. The work was continued during the night, during the Sabbath, and also during Sunday night; but on Monday a rival force appeared on the watery ground, and in a few hours Took up the piles that had been driven, and left the water

Front of the classic Communipaw in status quo.

Much has been said on this subject, and almost as much written; but the facts of the case are as follows: The river-front spon which the Newark and New-York Railroad Company beran to build a pier on Saturday last, is the property of the Amer-han Dock and Improvement Company, who hold it by virtue of an Act of the New-Jersey Legislature incorporating the Ripa-rian Commission. This Company has been making extensive

rian Commission. This Company has been making extensive improvements on the lower bay for a long time post, but no attempt has been made by the Newark and New York Railroad Company to obtain any right to use the river-front. This Company had made application to the New Jersey Central Railroad Company for facilities on their road, and no disantifaction has ever been expressed with the terms agreed upon. It seems singuiar that the right to use the river-front-off any right existed—should be exercised on Saturday night and on Sanday, and that no steps have been taken to punish the parties who removed the piles.

The tearing out was done by the American Dock and Improvement Company, and not by the Central Railroad Company, as has been stated; and only such piles were removed as extended beyond the limits fixed by the Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey. We have been credibly informed that the officers of the Central Railroad Company and account of the country of the company, and the officers of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey have the most friendly feelings for the Newark Company, and the pool of the country of the Railroad Company of New Jersey have the most friendly feelings for the Newark Company, and the pool of the Newark Company, and the pool of a flairs.

New-Hork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising oustomers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 1 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be aken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a sustance of the property of the control of t UNE," Now-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS .- No 4.

Now Ready. It contains the Address of The National Committee to the American People. Price 2 cents; \$15 per 1,000. When loss than five are sent by mail send 2 cents additional for postage. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., Now-

NEWS OF THE DAY

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Pereire, from Havre, we have received files of French papers to the 15th inst., from which we give some interesting extracts relating to matters of which our dispatches by the Atlantic Cable have already informed us. Prince Gorenkioff's speech on the alliance of Russia and America is a warm outpouring of the heart, and highly appreciative of the significance of that good understanding at present existing hetween the two nations. Mr. Gladstone's position relative to the Reform movement in England has been defined by that gentleman himself in an interview with a deputation from the Reform Leagne, with whose principles he professes himself in cordial harmony.

From California we have intelligence of the evacuation of Mazatlan by the French. of Mazatlan by the French.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gen. Sweeney, in consequence of receiving a number of invitations to Fenian pic-nics, has published a card, in which he states that he is no longer connected with the Fenian organization, and does not intend to take any part, at present, in the proceedings of the Brotherhood.

The cricket match between the St. George Club of this city, and the Young America Club of Philadelphia, which was commenced on Wednesday last at Hoboken, terminated yesterday in favor of the New-Yorkers, whose score exceeded that of their opponents, with six wickets to fall.

Reports from Texas show that the crop will fall from a third to a half short of the former estimates; also that there are not negroes enough at labor to pick out the crops.

CITY NEWS.

A base-ball match between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Eurekas, of New-Jersey, came off yesterday at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn. Several thousand persons were assembled as spectators. After an exciting and spirited game the Atlantics were declared the victors by 10 runs. The score standing, Atlantics, 30; Eurekas, 20.

At the Episcopal Diocesan Convention now being held in this city, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Higsbee, a scries of resolutions were passed, deploring the demise of the Rev. Dr. Hawks and resolving to attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

the deceased in a body.

Some miscreant or miscreants attempted to fire the wooden tenement house No. 126 West Twenty-fifth-st., accupied by a number of poor colored families. A number of the weather-boards had been torn off, and in the opening thus made a quantity of old clothing saturated with camphene had been stuffed and fired. Fortunately, Officer Sandford of the Twenty-ninth Precinct discovered the attempt before much damage was done.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

The Union Republican Convention of the Ist Congressional District of New-Jersey has nominated William Moore of Atlantic County for Congress.

The Radical Unionists of the Ist Congressional District of Missouri have nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Pile for The Hon, Andrew J. Rodgers, Democrat, has been nominated for a third term by the IVth Congressional District Convention at Paterson.

District Convention at Paterson.

In the Hid West Virginia Congressional District, the Hon. Daniel Polsey of Point Piensant has been nominated as candidate. The District is at present represented by the Hon. Killian O. Whaley.

The Hon. Noah A. Virgin has been nominated as candidate for Congress by the Copperhends of the Hid Wisconsin District. Col. Amasa Cobb is the Republican nominee; from appearances he will be elected by 4,000 majority. In the Vith District, Capt. Gilbert L. Park is the Democratic candidate. Gen. C. C. Washburn is his Republican opponent.

Judge William S. Moore of Malp Landing has been

In the IXth Congressional District of Missouri, the Conservatives yesterday nominated Wm. F. Switzele for

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold was firm yestorday, and quoted at the close at 145, after selling as high as 1451. The stock marke has been unusually active in all departments, with a general advance in prices. The transactions at the Stock Egananea, was greater than for many months, and well distributed. Old 5-00 rose 4, and 7,30s 4 on the first Issue. At the Second Board and upon the street prices were firm. Money is abundant at 3-siper cent on call. Exchange is firm, and heading sames are held at 1085 for 60 days, and 1005 for sight. In regists the engagements to Livergool are 45 tans. Mahogany at 15s. and per steamer, 7,000 bush. Cora at 44d, and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 20s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 14,000 kmsh. Cora at 25d.; 15,000 bush. Barley at 4d., and 500 boxes Cheese at 25s. STOCKS AND MARKETS.

The contents of our inside pages are as follows: Literary Items; The Children's Aid Society; Meeting of the Board of Health; Police Reports; Commercial Matters, and Market Reports.

Yesterday the Pittsburgh Convention came to a close. It has been the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this country. Gen. Banks, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Streight of Indiana addressed the immeandience. The closing features were marked by : grand parade, which occupied one hour and a hall passing in review.

At a Democratic procession in Baltimore last night, the transparencies displayed the following diabolical joking: "We are in favor of Negro Suffrage-the way they suffered in New-Orleans." A coffin was carried and labeled, "John L. Thomas's and Thad. Stevens's overcoat." These atrocious sentiments are printed in our news, but we give them further prominence as an indication of the feeling of the Democratic party

in Maryland. By the following letter it will be seen that the profitable operation of the canals during the past season, and the prudent management of the revenue and expenditure, the people of the State have been relieved of taxes to an amount authoritatively stated to be \$1,581,000. Of the economy and ability of Gov Fenton's administration this fact gives additional

Proof:

State of New York, Canal Department, and the Holling Debt Aleany, Sept. 20, 1806.

The Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, Controller.

Blan Sin: As \$800,000 of the principal of the Floating Debt Lota, so called, contracted under the act chapter (2), laws of 1856 was paid of in July last, the tax heretofere levied of one-fourth of a mill on the valuation to replenish that fund may, withvafety and propriety, be reduced to one-capith of a mill. I have great pleasure in notifying you that the surplus revenue of the State canals the present fiscal year will be sufficient to pay all the claims for interest on the Sinking Fund, under soulon 3, article 7 of the Constitution, for the fiscal year contenening on the list day of October next, and therefore it willnot be necessary to key the tax of \$600,000 contemplated by the set chapter 180, laws of 1806, to pay the accruing literest sgainst that fund.

Very respectfully yours, N. S. Benton, Absiltor.

It will be seen, from an extract we publish this morning from a late French journal, that Mr. Gladstone has given satisfactory assurance to the leaders of the Referm League of his sympathy with the principles they have adopted as the basis of the agitation or an amerded Parliamentary representation. This is an important point gained. As we said yesterday, in an article on the subject, the exigencies of Mr. Glad- but he don't believe in allowing the people stone's position as a public man occupying a highly responsible position render it inexpedient that he should take a prominent and active part in the present movement; but he is nevertheless a hearty co-worker in the good cause. With Bright at the head of the movement out of doors, and Gladstone giving it the influ-

as assured. It is evident that the days of Tory exclusiveness are numbered.

SHALL THE VOTERS OF THE NORTH HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE VOTERS OF THE SOUTH?

One of the great questions to be decided at the Congressional elections this fall is whether the voten of the North shall obtain equal rights with the voters of | tolerated among a free people. the South, or whether they are satisfied that the abelition of Slavery shall even increase the superior rights which the voters of the Southern States have thus far enjoyed under the Constitution. The matter is so plain that properly presented it cannot fail to be understood by the dullest intellect.

According to the law of the 23d of May, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative populstion [which means the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, with the addition of threefifths of all other persons] determined by the censis of that year, and thereafter should be divided by saic number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the States. The number was however, increased by the act of March 4, 1862, from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. According to this apportionment, the Northern and Southern States had the following number of Congressmen:

WATER BY	es es essentantes estates		
In I	NORTHERN 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	K STATES. New-Jersey New-York Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont Wisconsin	
Al Al Di Fil	SOUTHERN	Missouri. North Carolina. South Carolina. Tennessee Texas. The Virginias.	85
Nov	that Slavery is abol	ished, the three-fifth	a ru

has, of course, to cease, and the new apportionme has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress. Should the amendment not be adopted, and the 241 members, provided for by the act of 1862, divided among the States according to their total population, the South would gain nine members and the North would lose nine. The ratio of representation in this case would be 129,245, and the representation of the Northern and Southern States in Congress would be as follows:

NORTHER	TA TO LIVE ENDA
California 3	New-Jersey 5
Connecticut 4	New-York 29
Illinois	Ohio 18
Indiana 10	Oregon I
Iowa 5	Peansylvania 22
	Rhode Island 2
With the same and	Approved and an action of the second
Maine 3	A committee of the comm
Massachusetts 9	Wisconsin 0
Michigan 6	777
Minuesota 2	Total
New-Hampshire 3	
SOUTHER	N STATES.
Alabama, 7	Missouri 9
Arkansas 3	North Carolina 8
Delaware 1	South Carolina 5
	Tennsee 9
Florida 1	Texas
Georgia 8	The Virginias12
Kentucky 9	1 400
Louisiana	Total94
Maryland	1
MINSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSI	

Republican opponent.

Judge William S. Moore of Malp Landing has been nominated by the 1st Congressional District of New-Jersey for Congress. In the afternoon and evening speeches were made by the Hon. A. G. Cattell, the Hon. Theodore T. Freilinghaysen and Gen. Georgia. New Jersey Grown and Gen. Georgia. States of Illinois. Treilinghaysen and Gen. Georgia. States of Illinois. It will be seen that in this case the States of Illinois. Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Ohio, would cash lose one, and the States of New-York and Pennsylvania Gen. Sickles, Gen. Leak, and Col. Bardsley were also on the ground. It was one of the grandest gatherings ever held in the North-West.

The Hon. Hiram McCallongh, the present Bardson of the grandest gatherings. The Hon. Hiram McCullough, the present Representa-ive, was to-day renominated by the Democrats and conservatives of the 1st Congressional District of Mary-The Democrats and Conservatives of the XXIst Congressional District of this State nominated Hanson A. Resley of Chautauqua for Congress.

States one member for a voting population of 126,889, and in the Southern States one member for a voting population of 85,496. the amendment, or who at the approaching election vote for Congressmen of the Johnson party, thereby vote that a voting population of 126,880 in the North shall have as much power as 85,496 Southerners, the immense majority of whom are unrepentant Rebels.

The Constitutional Amendment, upon which the admission of the Southern States to Congress is made dependent, and with it the Republican party, insist that a roter in the Northern States shall count as much as in the Southern States. If, accordingly, the voting population be made the basis of representation, the ratio of representation would be 111,685, and the Northern and Southern States entitled to the follow-

ing number of Congressment:
 NORTHEAN
 STATES

 California
 7

 Now-inampshire
 3

 Competient
 4

 New-Jetzey
 66

 Hibbsis
 15

 New-York
 35

Indiana	Ohio 12 Oregon 1 Pennsylvanis 1 Rhode Island 2 Vermont 3 Wisconsin 7
SOUTHERN	STATES.

It will be seen that in this case Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New-Jersey, and Wisconsin will gain one

for the voters North and South, and that the ticket of and do not wish again to be misled. Whom, there rights with the late Rebels. Is it possible that the prepare to act accordingly. issue between two speh tickets is doubtful !

Thomas Carlyle, the philosopher, thinks it "dislyle is fond of potting such bloody epics as the Slaveholders' Rebellion and the massacre of the Jamaica without due cause, what wonder that the world is a little clamorous about its epies? Carlyle believes in muscle, power, force, aristocracy, slave-driving, and kingeraft-in everything that seems strong: the gymnastic exercise of free bastitutions, the

ence of his great name and the support of his tran- have the ruling, mind, manners, and muscle, hencescendent abilities, the success of the movement for an forth and forevermore. We suppose Gov. Eyre's bruextension of the franchise in England may be regarded | tality is applauded not only by all the Carlyleists, but by all the noodle noblemen and Tom Noddies in Eugland. It is bad to see a strong man the leader of fops and the advocate of bullies. If Mr. Carlyle will but come to America, he will see with a liberal sight by the time our elections are over what respectability and dignity may exist among a common people, what majesty there is in masses, what truth in a popular flat, and to what extent bullying in high places is

MR. RAYMOND AGAIN WITH US.

Mr. H. J. Raymond's elaborate letter declining nomination to the XLth Congress is before us; and, if it were simply an apology for his course, the Union party would cheerfully accept it. But, in attempting to excuse his errors, Mr. Raymond aggravates them. He has chosen to rehearse his recent career when he might far better have left so delicate a matter aione. A partial confession is worse than none. That Mr. Raymond frequently voted in Congress

with the Union party, we know; and that is the very fact which made his subsequent opposition to its principles a political crime. Had he been elected as a Copperhead, no one could have complained that he acted as a Copperhead, and had Judas been one of the Pharisees instead of one of the disciples, he would not be the worst example that Presidents and Congressmen can follow. It will hardly do to plend past fidelity to a party as an excuse for present treachery. Yet this Mr. Raymond does without blushing. He voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill because he believed its object of the utmost importance; he sustained the President's veto because the existing law will not expire till 1867. How easily an excuse is found when it is needed! Mr. Raymond, on the same principle, voted for the Constitutional Amendment, affecting now to believe its provisions necessary to the safety of the Union, and yet sought to obtain the admission of the Rebel States without requiring that they should ratify it. Did he not know that they would never ratify it, could they get back into the Union without? We thought it was only Mr. Johnson who used the stultifying argument that the Rebel States should have a voice in determining the penalties of Rebellion, as if a criminal at the bar should also be a member of the jury. The Constitutional Amendment owes Mr. Raymond nothing; but its enemies are indebted to him for the direct encouragement he have them at the Philadelphia Convention. When his Address declared that Congress had no right to require its adoption of the Rebel States, he yielded the vital point in the whole struggle.

But Mr. Raymond's letter is more of a desultory narration than an argument, and need not be more closely followed. The gentlemen who offered him the chance of a nomination complimented his states manship before they had read his reply, or they might have been more chary of their praise. Statesmer rarely vote for a bill, and then to sustain a veto thereof, and the country has not yet forgotten that in 1864 Mr. Raymond opposed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, on the ground that it would divide the Union party. That was the grand measure that recreated it, and placed it high above all danger of dissolution. His present regrets that the party is divided are unnecessary, for the desertion of Mr. Johnson and his car-load can scarcely consti tute a division, even in the opinion of their warmest admirers. That he believes the success of the Democratic party would be a national calamity, we are glad to know, and only wish that he had thought so when he tried to secure Gen. Dix's nomination at Albany. Finally, in the enumeration of his reasons for declining a nomination for Congress in the VIth District, we are compelled to think he has omitted the most potent -that he had not the slightest chance of getting it.

Yet we rejoice, for his sake as well as the country's that Mr. Raymond's unquestioned talents and industry are henceforth to be employed to sustain and strongthen the great and patriotic party he so recently sought to destroy. Of that party, the Republic has still urgent need; nor will its mission be complete til the full rights of citizenship are secured to every native and every naturalized citizen of the United States, and from the St. John to the Rio Grande, from the Bay of Fundy to Puget's Sound, there shall be no degraded easte, no unfranchised people, but the rights. of the whole American People shall have been forever placed under the protection and safeguard of the votes of each and all.

WHAT IS THE NORTH!

A native of Virginia, now a wealthy planter in Louisiana, who served as a soldier in the Rebel army until the last Confederate division had surrendered, called on us yesterday for political light. He is among those in the South who believe that Rebels and rebellion have been most thoroughly thrashed, and that the people of the Rebel States are in the power of the Government, subject to the will of the victorious defenders of the nation. He believes the Government made a most serious blunder in not declaring early what should be the punishment for traitors, and what the amenities for the people. This was expected. It was required in order to quiet the apprehensions of the conquered people. The delay gave rise to dissensions, created false hopes, and demoral ized the people in the Rebel States.

Still, there is a settled conviction in the minds of the Southern people that they are subject to the wil of the North, and must accept the conditions laid down by the victors, must give such guarantees as may be required, must submit to, and adopt whatever amendments to the Constitution the North shall The only remaining question, therefore, for the

Southern people to determine is, "Who are the North!" They believe the pending canvass and the approaching elections will determine both the answer to the interrogatory and the future action of the South. The gentleman assured us that nothing, in his opinion, could be more disastrous to the true inrepresentative each, Massachusetts two, and Nov. | terests of the South than a close election. "If the Radicals sweep the whole field, the Southern people Men of New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusets, will promptly accept the conditions set forth in the Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin-let it be well under. | Congressional plan of reconstruction. They want to stood by every voter in your State that the Repul- know whom to follow, and on what strong arm to lican Congressional ticket means equal political rights rely for protection. They have been once deceived, the Democrats and the Johnson party means superior fore, the people indorse, in the elections this Fall, the rights of the Southern roters. Every man who votes South will trust and obey in the reorganization of their the opposition ticket thereby consents to have lesser | State governments." The results in Vermont and rights than a voter in the Southern States; while Maine are forerunners of the mightier works that every supporter of the Republican ticket insists that | will be done in October and November throughout the Union men of the North shall have at least equal the entire North. The Southern people may as well

The question of repudiation is being discussed in the Virginia papers. The State debt of old Virginia is graceful to the good sense of England " that the tare about \$42,000,000; the assets, in the hands of the of the Jamaica slaughterer and woman-whipper State Treasurer, consisting principally of railroad should raise a clamor among sober people. Mr. Car- stocks, amount to about \$15,000,000; the present population of the State is about one and a quarter millions-of these half a million are freedmen. The negroes in nutinells of his pet contrivance; but when mineral and agricultural wealth of the State is mealmen's heads are the shells, and these shells get broken | cuiable, and in the hands of an industrious and energetic people would yield a revenue that would speedily settle the question of solvency.

Recently Lyrus Drake of Madison County, Ala. was arrested by order of Gen. Thomas on a charge of having murdered a man some three years ago. The fair play of voting, and he has no notion that you can officer who had the prisoner in charge refused to obey make a natural nobleman of a mechanic of brains, if a writ of habeas corpus, whereupon the people adyou will only give him a chance. Arighermey has dress an appeal to the President, in which they dethe money, the land, the laws, the chances, and there- clare that "civil authority exists throughout the which is new agitating the powerful mind of Richmond fore (think all who think with Mr. Carlyle, should | Duda of Alabama also courts with conscientions is whether Wynne will drop the k in " publick."

Judges and marshals, competent, willing, and anxious to see that the laws of the land are respected." Why, then, was this murderer not long since brought to trial by these "conscientious" officers of the law !

NEW-JERSEY. The Republican-Union nominations for Congress were yesterday completed by the selection in the Ist District of WILLIAM MOORE, esq., of Atlantic County. Mr. Moore is an eminent and estimable citizen, who has been a zealous Republican from the organization of the party, and will faithfully represent it in the XLth Congress. His election is beyond doubt.

The candidates in nomination and the vote of the everal Districts in 1864 are as follows:

Dist. Rep. Union. Vote in '64. Democratic. Vote in '64 III. John Davidson......12,080 Chas. Stigreams. 16,942 V. George A. Halsey......11,448 E. V. R. Wright, 13,390 *Not yet nominated, but sure to be.

—At the election of 1865, Gov. Ward carried the

Vth District handsomely, and was only beaten 50 votes in the IVth. Our friends in the Vth have no doubt of electing Mr. Halsey, while those in the IVth feel great confidence in their ability to give Mr. Hill a majority over Jack Rogers. Mr. Davidson is canvassing the HId. most effectively, and believes he can carry it. As to the Ist and IId Districts, the only nestion is as to the magnitude of the Republican-

Union majorities. Of the usually close counties, Camden, Essex, nion, and Somerset have now to choose Senators for three years, in place of one Republican and three Democrats, and our friends hope to reverse the figures, securing them a majority in the Senate for at east two years to come. (The present Senate stands II to 10). As to the Assembly, they last year sauged a majority of 5 against them to one of 10 for them, and they expect to improve on this next November. Gov. Ward's majority last year was 2,789; they expect to increase this now to 5,000.

Best of all, New-Jersey, which was formerly fossiliferous, is now one of the most heartily Radical States in the Union. Politicians who, a very few months since, were trying hard to be Johnsonites, at the same time that they passed for pretty good Republicans, are to-day ahead of THE TRIBUNE in Radicalism, and still (like John Brown's soul) "marching on." Common schools, good newspapers and public discussion, are fast making New-Jersey one of the soundest of the Old Thirteen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

On the fourth Thursday of October, the 25th, West Virginia will elect a Governor, State Officers, Legislators and Members of Congress. Gov. Arthur I. Boreman, renominated, opposes Benjamin U. Smith, Democrat; and for Secretary of State, the Unionists have put forth .Col. John S. Witcher; for Attorney General, Col. Thayer Melvin, and for Supreme Judge, Edwin Maxwell. The Union candidates for Congress stand as follows against those of 1864: 1814.

I. Coester D. Hubbard. Chester D. Hubbard. II. Geo. R. Lathem. III. Killian S. Whaley. Daniel Palsey.

Gov. Boreman had, in 1864, no opposition, and hree Congressmen were chosen with almost equal rmony. The patriotic men of West Virginia have ot so easy a task in the coming election; for, though a law of the State disfranchises Rebels, we expect hat there, as in Missouri, the enemies who have laid lown their arms will, in many instances, dare to meet the loyal men with the ballot. West Virginia gave Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864, a crity of 12,714 in a whole vote of 32,950. There will be an animated contest in the State, outgrowing rom the "Border State demoralization," effected to ome extent by the President's surrender to the Rebels, and the decided earnestness of the friends of Congress on the other side. But the veteran Unionists believe they will carry the day, with the popularity of a good ticket and a tried Governor to aid them.

In reply to a question as to what effect the success of the President's policy would have upon our National Securities, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written the following important letter. We commend its argument to thoughtful attention:

its argument to thoughtful attention:
John Giora, esq.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry,
what effect the ancess of the President's views will have on
the National Secrities F I am of opinion that its effect would
be very injurious.
The President contends, that the body of men acting as a
Congress has no constitutional powers, and can do no valid
act in the absence of the excluded biates. The Congresses
that authorized the war debt, and laid the internal dattes to
pay it, were composed of precisely the same number of representatives, from the same States, as the present. If it should
be decided that those Congresses and no constitutional existcince, then the 5-20s. 10-40s. 7.30s, and the legal-tender grounbacks will have been issued without authority, and will be
worthless.

whether they would ever be redeemed would depend of that the President would consider a constitutional Congress for the admission of the Robel representatives, when the mudition of the debts of both belligerents would be con-dered. Yours truly.

Sept. 21, 1806. cas, ther they would ever be redeemed would depend on

Gen. Dix is an unfortunate man. The other day e was appointed Minister to France, Minister to the Hagne, and Naval Collector. Nothing can be greater than the agony of an office-seeker placed in such an embarrassing situation. He might well say

"How happy could I be with either, Were 'tother dear charmer away." The three together are enough to make him misorable.

To quote again: "So when two feasts, whereat there's nought to pay, An important condition, Fall, unpropitious, on the self same day,

It was exactly so with Gen. Dix, The anxious cit, unknowing which to choose, Must ponder which to take, and which refuse; This is the General's dilemma. From this, to that, to turn away is loth. And sighs to think he cannot dine at be

In his dispatch to the Copper-Johnson Cleveland Convention, Mr. M. C. Galloway, editor of The Memphis Avalanche, with Gen. Forrest and others, says:

"On our part we piedge security of life, person, property and freedom of speech and opinion to al."

In the columns of *The Avalanche* he publishes the ames of the delegates to the Loyal Convention under the head of "The Black List;" also counsels all true Southrons" not to patronize loyal merchants n Memphis who advertise in Union papers.

It would be interesting to know in which case Mr. Galloway aims at truth.

In Henry Ward Beecher's volume of "Life Thoughts," we find the following passage, which deserves profound study: "A conservative young man has wound up his life before it was unreeled. We expeet old men to be conservative, but when a nation's young men are so, its funeral bell is already rung." Mr. Beecher's age is now a matter of unusual in-

"Whenever we find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, spot him; he's a traitor."-[Andrew Johnson's campaign speech at Nashville.

"And now let me commit to your hands the Constitution of thirty-six States," &c., &c .- [Andrew Johnson's 100 speeches in his campaign tour. The following resolution, offered in a recent Cop-

perhead Convention in San Francisco, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, where it was killed, and was not again called up; so it failed to pass: Reviced. That the disabled soldiers and scamen of the Army and Xary, and the widows and orphans made by the war, are the children of the Republic.

Mr. H. Rives Pollard, of The Richmond Examiner, has sold out to Thomas H. Wynne, who will in future conduct the paper which the eccentric John M. Daniel made notorious by his biliously bitter articles against the "accursed Yankees." The question OBITUARY.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. SNOW. Geonge M. Snow, for many years commercial editor of THE TRIBUNE, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his residence in this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Mr. Snow was a native of Boston, but came to this City soon after his education was completed, and was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure hours to the lighter walks of literature. He married, while still young, the elder daughter of the late Nathan Jackson, esq., who, with their five children, survives him. When THE TRIBUNE was started, Mr. Snow, who had long been an intimate friend of the editor, took charge of the Commercial Department, which he retained for over twenty-two years, during which he was seldom absent for a day from Wall-street or the office. Always meeting the master-spirits of "the street" as a gentleman meets his equals, in the conviction that it was quite as important to them as to him that correct information regarding their various enterprises should be spread before the public, Mr. Snow was among the earliest and most successful of those writers who made the "Money Market" an important and useful department of modern iournalism. "The workman dies-the work remains."

The Riots of 1863, but especially the fiendish outrages perpetrated on some unoffending colored people well own to him, made a deep impression on Mr. Snow's mind: and he departed with his family for Europe soon afterward, hoping to recover that vigor and health which close application had somewhat impaired. He remained abroad over a year, spending a Winter in Rome and some months in Paris; but without permanent benefit; so that he did not resume his editorial labors after his return; and he ultimately sold his very considerable interest in THE TRIBUNE, and turned his attention to certain railroad enterprises, while devoting his leisure hours to Music, of which he was a passionate admirer. But his health steadily falled, and he spent the last Summer near Long Branch to no purpose, so far as its restoration was concerned. We presume he has left his family, to whom he was most devoted, abundantly blest with worldly goods; while there are few among the hving who have made more friends with fewer enemies, during thirty years of active business activity. than George M. Snow.

THE REV. DR. FRANCIS L. HAWKS. The Rev. Dr. Hawks died yesterday morning at hi esidence in this city, in the 69th year of his age. He died

f Bright's disease of the kidnews. Francis Lister Hawks was born in Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in the year 1815. He then studied law, and in 1819, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the bar. For several years he practiced law in North Carolina. At the age of 23, he was elected to the Legislature of North Carolina. He soon after began a regular course of study in theology, he having determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1828, he was ordained in that Church by Bishop Ravenscroft of North Carolina. For a brief period he officiated in New-Haven,

Conn., as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Harry Croswell.

In 1829 he was appointed assistant minister at St

James's Church, Philadelphia, Bishop White being then rector. He became rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, early in 1831, but resigned the office at the close of the year. He was next called to St. Thomas's Church, in this city, continuing rector of that church till 1843. In 1835, at the General Convention, he was appointed tothe Missionary Bishopric of the South-West; but he de clined the appointment. As historian for the American Episcopal Church he visited England, and obtained many valuable papers concerning the rise and progress of Episcopacy in this country. In 1837, in conjunction with Dr. Henry, be founded The New-York Review, of which, for a while, he continued editor. About this time he founded St. Thomas's Hall, at Flushing, Long Island-a school intended for the special benefit of sons of the clergy, but it was closed in a few years, leaving him deeply in debt. He removed to Mississippi in 1842, and was elected bishop of the diocese the same year. In the following year this election came before the house of clerical and lay deputies, in general convention. Strong opposition was made to Dr. Hawks, and the matter was finally referred back to the diocese of Mississippi. The discess expressed the utmost confidence in Dr. Hawks, but he refused to accept the hishoprie. He became rector of Christ's Church, in New Orleans, in 1844. He remained rector of this Church for five years, during which time he was elected President of the University of Louisiana. He returned to New York in 1849, becoming rector of the Church of the Mediator, soon after merged in Calvary Church. He was elected Bishop of Rhode Island in 1852, but declined the office. In 1801 he resigned the restorable of Calvary Church, and accepted the charge of a parish in Baltimore. He finally returned to New York and resumed his ministry in the University Chapel, Washington-square. Within a few weeks work was commenced on a new church for him, in Twenty fifth-st., near Madison-ave.

During the late war, Dr. Hawks sympathized strongly with the South, but of his political principles it is unnecessary now to speak. He was a man of remarkable etoquence. The writer well recollects hearing him preach a charity sermon, over 30 years ago, in St. George's Chapel in Beekman-st., in which he described a snow storm and the sufferings of the inhoused poor so vividly that there was probably not a dry eye in the congregation.

Dr. Hawks made many and valuable contributions to literature and science. The following are among the more important of his works: "Reports of Cases Adjudged 12 the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1829-26" (4 vols., 8vo., Kaleigh, 1823-8); "Digest of all the Cases Beeded and Reported in North Carolina," "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United Scates" (2 vols., 8vo., embracing Virginia and Maryland, New-York, 1836-41); "Egypt and Its Monuments" (8vo., 1849); "Anriceler Confession in the Protestent Episcopal Church," (12mo., 1840); Dr. Hawks has translated Rovero and Technicis "Antiquities of Poru (1854), and has edited the "Official and other State Papers of the late Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton (Pimo., 1824), and various other Riccary Works. Rochuster, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gen. D. Leadbetter, late of the Robel Army, died of apoptexy at Clifton, Canada West, last night. He belonged at Mobile, and left a considerable sum of money and valuable effects where be died.

LOUISIANA.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. S. G. BUTTS OF THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS-RESULT OF THE MILITARY IN-VESTIGATION. Special Disputch to The N. V. Tribane.

. Washington, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1806. Gen. Sheridan, under date of Sept. 19, forwards reports of Major Cronic and Mr. Nat Rives, containing all the nformation he had received in regard to the murder of Capt. S. G. Butts, Veteran Reserve Corps, and an officer the Freedmen's Bureau stationed at Vernon, La.

Mr. Rives reports that Lieut. Butts left Vernon July I to go to Natchitoches. He borrowed my saddle-bags, and told me he would return in about 10 days. He left here (Vernon) Sunday morning, and stayed that night at the house of John G. Morris, a short mile this side of Louisville, in Weins Parish, as I learned from Mr. Morris Limself. Again we heard that he took dinner at Mr. Watson's, six miles this side of St. Maurice, in Winn Parish. It is reported here that Lieut. Butts stated to Watson and others that his life had been these errored in Winnfield if he returned by that rottle to Vernon. But he declared his intention of doing so, as he was not afraid. I am truly sorry, and I believe it is the general's nitiment of the citizens in this vicinity.) that anything should have happened to Butts. He seemed to have made a very favorable impression on the people of Jackson. I have never heard any one speak of him except in the kindest terms. I hope sincerely he will turn up all right yet. Have you heard as yet whether he ever reached Natchitoches. Mr. Thompson and myself had determined yeaterday, to send down to that city, perhaps next week, on business, and at the same time write and see if we could learn anythic of from Butts. Mr. Rives reports that Lieut, Butts left Vernon July I.

the same time write and see if we could fear any tar if from Batts.

I believe I have given you all the information we have here in relation to Licut. Butts. If I can learn anythies more I will advise you at once. Very respectfully.

OFFICE BUREAU F. D. 5. 1255.

OFFICE BUREAU F. D. 5. 1255.

Str.: I have the honors diving you that having made all due inquiries is scard to the fate of Capt. S. C. Butts. I have every clased to the fate of Capt. S. C. Butts. I have every clased to believe that his remains were found anout four miles from Mr. (or, as they call him, equire) Weeks's house. Mr. W. I have known for some time. He (Butts) slopped all night at his (Weeks's) house on Sunday, the 8th of July—the day that I parted from him.

on Sunday, the Sin of July—the day that I parted from him.

The skeleton found exactly corresponds with the description of Batts—two of the front tee h breken. Gold shirt-studs or skeve-buttons were found. He had on sleeve-buttons, but I do not recollect any shirt-studs.

The remains were found by a son of Anderson Walker and some freedmen. From the description of the wound it seems the ball passed through the back of his head, coming onto fins forelized, and from the sintenent, he must have been killed instantly. When he left Squire Weeks's he had on his military pants, V. R. C., and said he would go by Louisville to get a shoe put on his head.

Where the skeleton was found it about four miles on the Natchitoches and Muerce roads, near a spring in said road, and within three miles west of Louisville on that road. Respectivily,

JANIS CRONIE, Brevet Major, V. R. C.